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ROMANCE OF A HOSPITAL.

[Pittsburg Chronicle.]
St. Francis Hospital, a Catholic institution in this city, has recently been the scene of a very romantic occurrence. Some five or six months ago, a young physician, son of a prominent citizen of Pittsburg, obtained the appointment of assistant physician to the hospital. As he is a Protestant, some surprise was manifested by those conversant with the facts, that he should be thus honored by a Catholic institution. He received no pay for his services, further than his board and unlimited command of the splendid wines and liquors of the establishment, which are as abundant as they are good. Everything apparently ran along smoothly and pleasantly to all, until a short time ago, when an event transpired which has caused the young physician to sever his connection with the institution, the reason therefor being this: Residing in the hospital were several nuns and Sisters of Mercy, who had taken vows of eternal celibacy. One of these, however, happened to be young, beautiful, intelligent and attractive, and the physician soon became deeply enamored of her. And notwithstanding her vows, the young nun soon learned to how in secret at another shrine than that of the Virgin Mary, in fact, her love for the fascinating young physician became as strong as his for her. In the daily association of hospital life they had frequent opportunities for speaking in that language which requires no words for utterance, and eventually the young Romeo prevailed upon the not unwilling Juliet to renounce her vows and flee from the citadel that restrained her ardent young life. So one bright morning, not more than a week ago, the fair recluse was not to be found; in the stillness of night she had flown, without even so much as bidding her companions adieu. The Mother Superior of the establishment was naturally exceedingly angry, and proceeded to make an investigation of the affair. As the result of her inquiries, she accused the young physician of having assisted in the nun's escape. To her surprise, he did not only not deny it, but openly acknowledged that he had opened the doors for the nun. And, further, he insisted that he had a perfect right to do so, as he was engaged to be married to her, and it was a foregone conclusion that he could not fulfill his contract if she retained the veil and a residence within the circumscribed limits of the hospital. The Mother Superior became exceedingly wrath, and informed the physician that his services would be dispensed with in the hospital. He received the announcement very coolly; and, more than that, he told the irate lady that he had made preparations to go to Philadelphia, and so soon as he was established there he intended to marry the fair nun whom he loved, admired and respected. The physician is but a little over nineteen years of age, but is said to be a young man of great promise in his profession. The nun is a young lady who formerly resided on the South Side and is, likewise, by those who know her, much esteemed for her many virtues, as well as for her beauty and intelligence. In this connection it is not necessary to give the names of either of the parties.

A heavy-throated bull near this village, noted for his fierceness, accidentally stepped on one of a brood of goslings recently which a stately gander was holding watch and guard over with great solicitude. Straightway the gander attacked the bull, and seizing him by the tail with his beak his wings lashed the animal's flanks with the greatest fury. In vain the bull wheeled around to reach his antagonist; the gander wheeled with him, all the while retaining his hold upon the bull's tail, and showering blows with his powerful wings with telling effect upon the bull's legs until he fairly roared with pain and terror. At last the gander, apparently thinking that his adversary had sufficient punishment, let go his hold, and the bull took to his heels with the liveliest speed, only stopping when he reached the farther corner of the field.—[Middleton (N. Y.) Argus.]

"Yes," he said, as he mixed some gin and sugar. "Life is a conundrum. In youth we believe in much that is false, and in old age we doubt much that is true. As a golden medium, young man, you may charge that drink to me. My name August." "The barkeeper positively pitched an ice-pick at the spot where he had stood, but he had folded himself like an umbrella and scooted."

TRIED BY HIS PEERS.—"Pa, what does it mean to be tried by a jury of ones peers?" "It means my son, that a man is to be tried by a jury composed of men who are his equals—on an equality with him—so that they will have no prejudice against him." "Then pa, I suppose you'd have to be tried by a jury of bald-headed men?"

The Delaware Granger now sits on his peach-orchard fence and laughs till his very waistband chuckles, as he figures up a crop of not less than 20,000,000 baskets.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Charles Forbes, Appellant, vs. Thos. Gracey, Con. Virginia Mining Company, John W. Mackay and James G. Fair.

[No. 1012. October Term, 1877.—Appealed from the United States Circuit Court for the District of Nevada.]

Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court.

STATEMENT.

This was a suit brought by appellant to enjoin the collector of taxes for Storey county, Nevada, from collecting a tax imposed by the law of that state upon the property of the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company, the appellant being a stockholder in the company and an alien subject of the Queen of Great Britain. The tax is by the state statute imposed upon the proceeds of the mine worked by the corporation, and is resisted on the ground that title to the land from which the mineral is taken is in the United States, and is not for that reason liable to state taxation.

SYNOPSIS.

Congress has, by statutes and tacit consent, permitted individuals and corporations to dig out and convert to their own use the ores containing the precious metals found in the lands belonging to the Government, without exacting any compensation for those ores, and without requiring the miner to buy or pay for the land. It has gone further, and recognized the possessory rights of these miners as ascertained among themselves by the rules which have become the laws of the mining districts as regards mining claims. But in doing this it has not parted with the title to the land, except in cases where the land has been sold. If the tax of the State is levied on this property right of the United States, we are bound to hold that it is void. If it has levied on property of the miner, and may be collected without embarrassing the title of the United States to its property, then there is no ground for interference in this collection.

2. It is the ore after it has been separated from the bed in which it is found, and its proceeds and products, which are taxed, and not the ore or mineral in the earth. When this ore becomes detached from the soil in which it is embedded it becomes personal property, the ownership of which is in the man whose labor, capital, and skill has discovered and developed the mine and extracted the ore. It is then free from any lien, claim, or title of the United States, and is rightfully subject to taxation by the state as any other personal property is.

3. In regard to the taxing of this personal property, and the mode of collecting it by sale, it does not appear that the United States has any interest in the tax, or in the sale of the property taxed. The law of Nevada which makes this tax "a lien on the mines or mining claims from which the ores or minerals bearing gold or silver are extracted for reduction," does not interfere with the right of property of the government in the lands in which the mineral remains are extracted.

4. The words "mines or mining claims" distinguish between the cases in which the miner is the owner of the soil, and therefore has perfect title to the mine, and those in which the miner does not have title to the soil, but works the mine under what is well known in the mining districts, and what is recognized by the act of Congress, as a mining claim. In the first case, the statute makes the tax a lien on the mine, because the title to the mine is in the person who owes and should pay the tax. In the other, the tax is a lien only on the claim of the miner; that is, on his possessory right to explore and work the mine under existing laws and regulations.

In the former case, the United States has no interest to be protected, and the state is at liberty to declare and enforce such a lien for her taxes. In the latter, also, such right as the mining laws allow and as Congress concedes to develop and work the mines, is property in the miner, and property of great value. That it is so, is shown most clearly by the conduct of the mining corporation in whose interest this suit is brought, which for the purpose of evading this tax, permits its investment in this mine, said to be worth from fifty to a hundred millions of dollars, to rest on this claim, this mere possessory right, when it could at a ridiculously small sum compared to the value of the mine, obtain the government's title to the entire land, soil, mineral, and all. Those claims are the subject of bargain and sale, and constitute very largely the wealth of the Pacific coast states. They are property in the fullest sense of the word, and their ownership, transfer, and use are governed by laws, and are recognized by the states and federal government. This claim may be sold, transferred, mortgaged, inherited, without infringing the title of the United States. Why may it not also be made subject to a lien for taxes, and be sold to enforce the lien? We see nothing in principle or in any interest which the United States has in the land to prevent it.

Decree of the circuit court dismissing the bill of appellant is affirmed.

Mr. Justice Field being disqualified, took no part in the decision of the case.

Garnets stood the St. Louis fire better than any other precious stones, while amethysts lost their color entirely and became like opals. Pearls were entirely ruined, diamonds crumbled to dust and cameos became as soft and brittle as chalk.

A STARTLING STORY FROM ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Concerning a vessel commanded by Captain Rideout, which was lost on the French shore of Newfoundland in 1874, a St. John's paper says: A person from Bonne Bay related as follows: The Captain had a thousand dollars on his person at the time his craft went ashore near a hut occupied by an old hunter known as Jack. All of the crew got ashore and built a tent. A certain Bonne Bay wrecker, with members of his family visited the tent and offered to pilot the crew to a channel. The offer was accepted, and while the party were crossing the pond the members of the crew were shot, three falling at the first volley. The wreckers cut a hole in the ice and put the bodies down, after robbing them. Jacks being aware of the circumstances, was brought over; but becoming sick confessed. The informant also states that Nova Scotia craft fishing there found the remains of the Captain fearfully mangled under a rock on the shore. The people are confident that the crew were all murdered by the same gang. Many other vessels and crews he believes met the same fate. He further states that people at Port au Port do little else than plunder, and in his opinion, would not hesitate to use lights to destroy vessels on shore. The matter has been placed in the hands of the Chief of Police of St. John's to investigate. It is said the officers of Her Majesty's steamer Eclipse, now visiting the shore, will be directed to seek information relative to the crimes.

Sometimes a laugh will occur in the serious-minded congregation of a Connecticut church, as on a recent Sunday. The clergyman desired to call the attention of the congregation to the fact that, it being the last Sunday of the month, he would administer the rite of baptism to children. Previous to his having entered the pulpit he had received from one of the elders, who was quite deaf, a notice to the effect that as the children would be present that afternoon, and he had the new Sunday-school song-books ready for distribution, he would have them there to sell to all who desired them. After the service the clergyman began the notice of the baptismal service, thus: "All of those having children and desiring to have them baptized, will bring them this afternoon." At this point the deaf elder, hearing the mention of children, supposed it was something in reference to his books, and rising, said, "And all of those having none, and desiring them, will be supplied by me for the sum of twenty-five cents each."

Admiral Porter once paid a visit to the late Admiral Alden as they were lying in the Mississippi river, waiting for an upward movement. A rebel battery on shore sighted the steamer, and sent a few flying shot which scattered among the rigging where the men were taking a look at the country. The tars came tumbling down helter skelter. "Look here, Jim," said Admiral Porter, "I thought you told me you had a brave crew." "So I did," replied Alden, "but they ain't on duty now."

There has lately been discovered in the library of the University of Heidelberg a copy of a newspaper which proves to be the oldest German periodical of which there is now any certain knowledge. It is a quarto volume, bearing the date 1609, and is supposed to have been printed by John Carolus, of Strasburg. The paper was issued weekly, each number consisting of two sheets. It was mainly occupied with letters from adjoining States, which were contributed regularly.

The number of paper mills in the United States at the present time, according to Lockwood's Directory, is 934, and the number of firms 795. Of these 254 firms and 327 mills are located in Eastern States, 328 firms and 390 mills in the Middle States, 155 firms and 179 mills in the Western States.

Hundreds of our young doctors, it is rumored, are applying for positions as surgeons in the Turkish army. This is, indeed, help for Russia from an unexpected source.

If Russia had more roubles she would have fewer t-roubles.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

GEO. T. GORMAN,
NOTARY PUBLIC FOR LINCOLN COUNTY.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR CALIFORNIA AND UTAH.
Record Office.....Lacour Street
107 PIOCHE, NEV.

Dissolution Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent, John Simpson retiring. The business will be continued by William Gedling, who will assume all liabilities and collect all outstanding bills against the concern.

WILLIAM GEDLING,
JOHN SIMPSON
Bullionville, May 1, 1877. my5-30d

PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,
Main Street,.....Pioche,

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Adjoining Russ Scott's Saloon, on

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OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
For the accommodation of guests.
Call and try us.

103-1f RIEPE.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL

-AND-
RESTAURANT,

Next Door above San Jose House.

I HAVE LEASED THE ABOVE named house and have had it thoroughly renovated. The beds will be kept neat and clean. The table will be first-class, the cooking being superintended by the proprietress herself, and the prices will be to suit the times.

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A Share of Patronage Solicited.

MRS. A. D. MILLER,
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WILL BE OPENED APRIL 1st, 1877, AS A

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

In all respects.

The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords and no efforts will be spared to make everything comfortable for permanent and transient boarders. The house is thoroughly renovated and well furnished throughout and is the only house in Pioche supplied with

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Fine AMERICAN HORSES and

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Stages leave Pioche at 8 o'clock A. M., making close connection with Railroad Stage from Hamilton.

Office at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s.

111-1f

NOTICE OF SUITS COMMENCED.

STATE OF NEVADA, COUNTY OF LINCOLN,
DISTRICT OF PROBATE AND ESTATE OFFICE.

To the following named defendants, and to all owners or claimants to the real estate and improvements thereon, or improvements when assessed separately, hereinafter described, known or unknown, you are hereby notified that suits have been commenced in the Justice's Court of Pioche Township, Lincoln county, Nevada, by the State of Nevada, plaintiff, against each of the defendants hereinafter named, and each of the following described tracts or parcels of land, with the improvements thereon and improvements when separately assessed, and all owners or claimants to same, known or unknown, to recover the tax and delinquency assessed to said defendant against said property for the fiscal year commencing December 14, 1876, and ending December 14, 1877, and that a summons has been duly issued in each case; and you are further notified that unless you appear and answer the complaint filed and show cause on or before the 15th day of June, A. D. 1877, judgment will be taken against you, and the real estate and improvements hereinafter described for the amount of taxes and delinquency specified and costs of suit:

TAX AND DELINQUENCY.

THE BOWERY CONSOLIDATED MILL AND MINING COMPANY—For a sample title to lot on Meadow Valley street, Pioche, Lincoln county, Nevada, No. 29, block 21. Also improvements on mine known as the Bowery mine, in Ely District, Lincoln county, Nevada, consisting of buildings and machinery, and known and designated as the Bowery hoisting-works. \$208 16
THE PORTLAND SILVER MINING COMPANY—Improvements on the Portland mine, in Ely Mining District, Lincoln county, State of Nevada, known and designated as the Portland hoisting-works. \$11 22
THE KENTUCKY SILVER MINING COMPANY—The improvements on the Kentucky mine, known and designated as the Kentucky hoisting-works, consisting of buildings and machinery in Pioche, Lincoln county, Nevada. \$42 90
THOMPSON CAMPBELL, District Attorney.

NOTICE

To H. Duffenbaker, J. M. Piers, T. S. Coleman and John Baker, and to whom it may concern, you are hereby notified that you are indebted to the undersigned in the following amounts, viz: H. Duffenbaker \$12, J. M. Piers \$20, T. S. Coleman \$2 and John Baker \$16.25, in gold coin, for money expended by us in working the St. George mine, situated in Ely Mining District, Lincoln county, State of Nevada. Unless you pay us at our office in Pioche, Nevada, the above proportional share of said expenditure on said mine within ninety days from date, together with costs, your interests in said mine will be forfeited to us by due process of law.

Pioche, Nevada, Feb. 27, 1877.

H. S. LUBBOCK,
R. H. ELAM.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE UNDERSIGNED owns two-thirds interest (undivided) in that certain silver mine in Bristol Mining District, Lincoln county, Nevada, known under its original and only true location name as the "Bully Boy Mine," but now claimed to be named under a pretended second location, as the "Great Eastern Mine;" that any purchase or sale of said mine made without the consent or authority of the undersigned will be invalid, and all persons are hereby cautioned that one S. G. Steele and one Abe Richards, who illegally claim the exclusive title to said mine, have no right to dispose of the same.

R. F. SIDES,
J. R. DUFF,
JOHN O'DOUGHERTY

NOTICE

TO PATRICK KAVANAGH, AND TO WHOM it may concern, you are hereby notified that you are indebted to the undersigned in the sum of \$350, gold coin, for money expended by me in working the "Home Rule mine," situated in Ely Mining District, Lincoln county, State of Nevada. Unless you pay me, at my residence in Pioche, Nevada, the above proportional share of said expenditure on said mine within ninety days from date, together with costs, your interest in said mine will be forfeited to me by due process of law.